

U.S. miners reach agreement

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R). — Union and management negotiators today announced that they had reached agreement on settlement of America's longest coal strike. The Carter administration had planned its hopes for an end to the 99-day strike on renewed pay talks after thousands of miners defied back-to-work court orders. The agreement is tentative and will be put to the union's rank and file for a vote in a few days. The 160,000 strikers have rejected all previous contract settlements reached by negotiators.

JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

U.S. reviews status of PLO

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP). — At the request of Israel, the State Department is reviewing the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the U.S., department spokesman Hoddie Carter said today. Department officials said it was not clear that the U.S. can do anything about the PLO's United Nations mission and information office in New York. Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz asked the department to close down PLO offices in the U.S. after a guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv last weekend. Meanwhile Japan has rejected an Israeli request to close down the PLO office in Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

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Urges restraint

Sadat condemns raid on Israel

CAIRO, March 14 (AP). — President Anwar Sadat today condemned the Palestinian raid in Israel last weekend in which more than 30 people were killed and described it as a "sad and tragic" event. At the same time, the Egyptian leader urged restraint and called for an end to the "vicious circle" of strike and counter-strike that has engulfed the Middle East in turmoil for three decades. "Anything against the civilians I shall always condemn," Mr. Sadat said in the first Arab denunciation of the raid. He spoke to reporters in the Nile valley town of Beni Suef, about 100 kms. south of Cairo. Mr. Sadat referred to the weekend raid as an "irresponsible action" and said "I am sorry to say that we shall enter the vicious circle again if we do not heed and lose no time at all in reaching a peaceful settlement." The statements in English were broadcast live by Cairo Radio. Mr. Sadat said "Believe me, I describe it as a very sad and tragic incident and when I heard that the Palestine Liberation Organisation declared their responsibility about it I asked myself what will be the result?" Mr. Sadat said he would "have liked action towards the establishment of peace instead of starting revenge again and the vicious circle again."

No peace without Palestinians

But the Egyptian leader also noted that no peace can be achieved without settling the Palestinian question. Negotiations between Egypt and Israel are hung up over this issue with Egypt demanding an independent state for the Palestinians and Israel claiming this was impossible because of the security threat it would pose. President Sadat said if all Arab countries reached a settlement with Israel without resolving the Palestinian problem "we will not achieve peace." He said the bus attack "confirms what I am saying."

Initial Egyptian reaction to the raid, did not criticise the PLO but stressed the need for a solution to the Palestinian problem. Egypt's second ranking diplomat, Mr. Butros Ghali, said Sunday the attack by Fateh on the coast north of Tel Aviv "underlines the importance of giving the Palestinians the right of self-determination" and added there could be no peace without it.

Begin-Carter meeting won't help Mideast, says Assad

NEW YORK, March 14 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad said in an interview published today that Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and President Carter cannot solve the problem of the Middle East. The Syrian leader, interviewed by New York Times columnist James Reston, said it soon would be apparent that President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative had failed and that a Carter-Begin meeting would not break the stalemate. The interview was conducted before Mr. Begin delayed his trip to Washington following a guerrilla raid in Israel on Saturday. Mr. Assad said he felt no hostility towards the United States for acting as mediator in the Middle East conflict but expressed concern about American military aid to Israel. He also said he had no personal animosity for President Sadat over his visit to Jerusalem last November. Mr. Assad said some time now would be required for a new peace move. He suggested that the Arab states get together again to propose another approach to Israel.

Israel attacks South Lebanon

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP). — The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), quoting sources in Washington, said today that Israeli forces have crossed into Lebanon apparently in retaliation for the Palestinian attack in Israel last weekend. In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said Tuesday night that an undetermined number of Israeli forces have crossed into southern Lebanon and are massing in areas controlled by right-wing Christian militias along the Lebanese side of the border. The CBS report said: "Sources in Washington and elsewhere tell CBS news that Israeli forces have crossed into southern Lebanon in an apparent reprisal for the Palestinian terrorist attack in Israel this past Saturday. It is not immediately known how many Israeli soldiers are involved or where they are attacking." ABC Radio News, another U.S. network, also reported an Israeli attack in the area. It said a heavy concentration of troops was involved. The radio said one column of troops appeared to be moving toward the village of Al Ahran near the border. A second thrust was coming from the sea towards the Lebanese towns of Skon and Tyre, which have heavy concentrations of Palestinian refugees. ABC said Lebanese Christians were working with the Israeli forces. In New York, Barbara Walters of the American Broadcasting Company said she had spoken with a member of the Israeli cabinet, who said the plan was to provide Israel with security close to its border. She said she was told everything will be clear in the morning. In Tel Aviv, military sources confirmed that Israeli forces were operating in South Lebanon. The sources and spokesmen refused to elaborate on the terms of the announcement. "Actual fighting has not started yet," a PLO spokesman in Beirut said by phone at 01:30 (23:30 GMT). He said tentative information reaching guerrilla headquarters from the south indicated the Israeli forces were heading up in the Christian-controlled regions of Marjayoun and Qlefa on the western front of the border and Knaish in the deep south. He said they apparently entered through the so-called "god fence" gates set up by Israel to allow isolated Lebanese villagers to cross into Israel and allow Israeli support forces to cross into Lebanon to aid the Christian rightists.

Dutch marines free hostages

ASSEN, Holland, March 14 (R). — An elite unit of Dutch marines stormed a government office block here today and freed 70 hostages threatened with death at the hands of three trigger-happy south Moroccan guerrillas. The gunmen, who took over the building in a hail of gunfire yesterday morning, were captured alive in a 20-minute display of tough military action. The attack by two platoons of heavily-armed marines was ordered after the Moluccans warned Dutch authorities they would start shooting their hostages in pairs every half hour. Justice Minister Jacob de Ruiter addressing parliament less than 90 minutes after the fighting operation, said the government chose military action after deciding it had no options for peaceful negotiation. The minister said one person died in the 29-hour drama — a hostage flung from a window by the Moluccans as they seized the building yesterday morning.

French premier slams left's electoral pact

PARIS, March 14 (R). — Government politicians today lambasted the left's electoral pact for the decisive final round of the French general election on Sunday as a Socialist sell-out to the Communists. Prime Minister Raymond Barre argued that last night's agreement by the Socialists and Communists to put their quarrels aside meant government posts would have to be shared out equally between them if the left took power. The opposition parties — Socialists, Communists and Left-wing Radicals — promised to join forces in an attempt to unseat the centre right government coalition. After six months of fruitless haggling, the three parties decided that candidates would sit and down in the second ballot in favour of the best-placed left-wing representative. It was the left's last chance to close ranks, to meet today's midnight deadline for confirming candidatures in Sunday's poll. Interviewed on television, M. Barre said the electoral pact would be of far greater benefit to the Communists than their partners on the left. "My impression is that the Communists have won all along the line."

The prime minister seized on a passage in the leftwing parties' joint statement which said the government's composition would respect the will of the voters. M. Barre said that since Communists and Socialists commanded almost equal support in the first ballot last Sunday, this meant that about half the ministers would be Socialists and the rest Communists. Final figures issued today by the Interior Ministry gave the Socialists 22.6 per cent — the exact percentage gained by the Gaullists in the government camp — and the Communists 20.6 per cent. Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was quick to reject M. Barre's charges. He said the Socialists were far from being in thrall to the Communists and he continued to reject any suggestion of a proportional distribution of portfolios, based on the popular vote. Itterrand was quick to reject M. Barre's charges. He said the Socialists were far from being in thrall to the Communists and he continued to reject any suggestion of a proportional distribution of portfolios, based on the popular vote.

Begin plays new games with semantics

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 14 (R). — Israel today modified the definition of its stand on demands for withdrawal from occupied Arab lands as expressed in the key United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. In recent negotiations Israel has insisted, to the annoyance of the United States, that Resolution 242's withdrawal demand did not apply to the West Bank of the River Jordan or to Gaza. The definition issued by the officials here said Israel did in fact accept Resolution 242's application to the West Bank and Gaza. But they said the Begin peace plan for Arab self-rule, under continued Israeli military control, partly met the resolution's requirements. The argument was that under the Begin plan Israel's military administration of the West Bank and Gaza would be dismantled and the running of everyday affairs turned over to Arab civilian control. This, the officials said, was something approaching withdrawal within the meaning of the resolution, even though Israeli troops would remain on the West Bank. Foreign diplomats here said this line of argument stood little chance of acceptance by the United States.

PLO's U.N. envoy SAYS APPEALS TO CONSCIENCE FROM '48 TO '65 DID NOT HELP

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative to the United Nations says he "cannot afford to lament" over incidents such as Saturday's PLO attack in Israel. "These things happen," he said in an interview with Daily News columnist Jiminy Breslin in the United Nations lounge. "It is part of the operations in the frame of a struggle. If it is madness, then it is part of a framework of madness." "It is enough to say that there are two million people away from Palestine and not allowed to go there and that there are over one million under Israeli occupation without the right to citizenship." Mr. Tarazi said prayers and appeals to conscience from 1948 to 1965 did not help the Palestinian people, but that "the world started caring for us only after we started our military operations... It needed a little bit of shooting it out."

Israel tense in anticipation of Begin's retaliation

TEL AVIV, March 14 (Agencies). — Tense anticipation built up today among Israelis waiting to see how Prime Minister Menachem Begin would exact the expected retribution for the deadliest Palestinian raid ever made on Israel.

The Israeli leader's vow in parliament last night to "cut off the evil arm" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was widely taken as a portent of impending military action. The prospect was eagerly contemplated by a large section of the Israeli public. Their anger was fed by the spate of newspaper pictures and stories of the guerrilla assault three days ago that brought the guerrillas to the outskirts of Tel Aviv. But Israeli authorities gave no hint of what counter-blow might come. The official Israeli death toll for the Saturday raid, in which Palestinian guerrillas raced towards Tel Aviv aboard a hijacked bus with guns blazing rose to 33 during the day as one more victim died in hospital. Nine of the 11 guerrillas who are said to have landed in rubber boats were killed and the two others were captured. Police frogmen scoured the landing area south of Haifa for the bodies of two additional Palestinians alleged to have drowned before reaching shore. A police spokesman said checks were also being made on the possibility that one or both of the Palestinians might have staggered ashore alive.

villains sought cover, fearing a bombing raid. Tension was so high that at one stage Israeli helicopters were reported entering Lebanon. The Israeli army denied it and the guerrilla command called it "a false alarm." Police were interrogating two surviving members of the guerrilla squad, and said they learned that the infiltrator's goal had been to sail farther south to the Tel Aviv shore and take over the seaside Pan-American hotel.

Mutual recriminations

Two other investigations swarming into action meanwhile to determine whether lives could

have been saved in the shoot-out between guerrillas on the bus and the tough border police detailed to stop the vehicle entering Tel Aviv. In the recriminations between the police and military, police sympathizers claim the navy had early intelligence pointing to a possible infiltration from the sea, and that the army arrived on the scene too late to help in the firefight. The police, on the other hand, are accused of faulty communication along the 30-mile stretch of highway covered by the hijacked bus. There was also criticism of the way an elite unit of border guards arrived late on the scene after their helicopter headed towards the wrong location.

Arafat: Israel has three brigades along border with Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 14 (AP). — Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Yasser Arafat says Israel has deployed three brigades of tanks, paratroopers and mechanized units for a massive reprisal against guerrilla strongholds in south Lebanon. "The build-up is continuing," Mr. Arafat said in a speech published by Beirut newspapers Tuesday. "A large-scale military operation is being readied by the enemy to crush us. But we shall not shy away from doing battle. We shall not be frightened." Mr. Arafat said the "progressing build-up" was the prelude to Israeli retaliation for the weekend raid by Fateh, the largest group in the PLO, on targets north of Tel Aviv. The United States called on Israel to "spare innocent lives anywhere in the world." Egypt warned a retaliation would only escalate violence in the Middle East. But Israeli Premier Menachem Begin vowed before the Knesset to "cut off the arm of evil" that staged the most deadly Palestinian commando operation in Israel's history. "So far there are one armoured brigade, one mechanised brigade and one paratroop brigade massed along the southern Lebanese border," Mr. Arafat said. "It is our destiny to fight to defend the honour of the entire Arab nation, because we stand in the forwardmost trench against the enemy."

Refugee camps partly evacuated

In Tyre, local residents said today that hundreds of women, children and old people have evacuated Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon for fear of Israeli air raids.

They said several camps near the ancient port city were half empty. The refugees had taken their belongings and left to stay with friends and relatives in the north, the sources said. Meanwhile, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros held a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker which the minister said was "part of diplomatic efforts and contacts to ward off any danger to Lebanon as a result of possible reaction by Israel."

Ogaden war is over, U.S. State Department officials say

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R). — The war between Ethiopia and Somali forces in the Horn of Africa appears to be over, U.S. State Department officials said today. They said fighting in the Ogaden Desert region had effectively ceased. State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter told reporters Ethiopia and supporting Soviet and Cuban forces were respecting the international border with Somalia as the Somalis withdrew from the Ogaden. The spokesman said fighting had died down in the past few days following Somalia's announcement that it was withdrawing from the Ogaden region. Officials here added: "It is our belief that the war is over." The officials also disclosed that the United States would send a high-level delegation to Somalia shortly. They did not exclude the possibility that Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose would lead the mission. An aide to National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski visited Ethiopia last month. Cuba admits its troops were involved. In Havana, Cuba acknowledged for the first time today its soldiers and airmen fought against Somali forces in the war in Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert. The official newspaper Granma published a detailed account of the conflict in a special edition, saying that Cuban pilots, tank crews, artillerymen and armoured infantry brigades took part. The newspaper gave no figures. The United States has estimated that 12,000 Cubans, as well as 1,100 Soviet military personnel, have been assisting Ethiopian government forces in the war. Granma said that Cuban troops and airmen took part in the most crucial phases of the fighting in the Ogaden. The paper published a list of important battles and detailed accounts of the fighting. Cuban troops started arriving in Ethiopia last December and made their first appearance at the battlefield on January 22, when they helped to halt a Somali attack only 500 metres from the strategic road between Harar and Dire Dawa, the newspaper said. Among the battles described by Granma was the attack early this month on Jijiga, a strategic city on the northern edge of the Ogaden plain. Its capture sent Somali forces into retreat, the paper said. According to Granma, the vital thrust against Jijiga was a surprise move by tanks, artillery and infantry along muddy, rain-drenched mountain passes.

Dollar falls on Euro marts

LONDON, March 14 (R). — The dollar fell on European foreign exchange markets today after recovering slightly earlier from yesterday's plunge when dealers reacted in disappointment to the latest support move by the United States and West Germany. The markets were quieter today but nervous. Many dealers thought the European markets were waiting to see how much action the United States Federal Reserve, the American central bank, might take later on the New York exchange. Market operators want to see definite signs of solid support for the dollar by the U.S. before they will regain confidence in the American currency, dealers said. Within minutes of opening this morning the dollar fell to 233.00 against the Japanese yen, dropping below the previous all-time low of 233.30 established last week. After recovering slightly it later fell back in afternoon trading to 233.15 yen before drifting down to 233.00 at the close. The fall followed the dollar's drop against West Germany's mark on the New York exchange last night when it closed at 2.047 after opening at 2.061 marks. Yesterday the dollar fell after an announcement in Washington and Bonn that more funds would be made available to allow the Federal Reserve to intervene on disorderly markets. The general feeling on the foreign exchange markets was that this is not enough to stop the fall of the dollar. The pound sterling fell a little from 1.9075 dollars last night to 1.9053. The dollar eased slightly against the Swiss franc and the French franc. From 1.9625 Swiss francs last night it went to 1.9510 this afternoon in London. From 4.7375 French francs it went to 4.7350. Some dealers thought that yesterday's initial disappointment at the U.S.-West German package may have been overdone. In Frankfurt, the dollar had a worse time, falling more than three pence to be fixed at 2.0535 marks. The West German central bank (Bundesbank) was forced to buy \$27.3 m. to support it, dealers reported.

World News Roundup

Siba's assassins jubilant over commando raid
NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 14 (AP). — Two Palestinians accused of assassinating Egyptian editor Youssef Siba jubilantly raised their handcuffed hands and flashed victory signs as they arrived at a Nicosia courthouse today for the resumption of their murder trial. Police guards told newsmen the defendants became elated when informed of last weekend's Palestinian commando raid near Tel Aviv.

Khaddam in Saudi for talks
NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 14 (AP). — Saudi Arabia's King Khalid met today with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Riyadh Radio reported. The Saudi state radio, monitored here, said the talks centered on Arab developments, but covered international questions as well.

Simonet-Kamel talks begin in Cairo
CAIRO, March 14 (AP). — Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and his Egyptian counterpart Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel held their first round of talks yesterday to discuss Middle East developments and bilateral relations. Mr. Simonet, who arrived here earlier yesterday on a four-day visit, is also scheduled to meet with President Anwar Sadat, Premier Moustapha Salem, ministers of economy, housing and reconstruction as well as Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Haid. The minister, who condemned the Palestinian weekend raid near Tel Aviv, will later visit Israel to urge recognition of a Palestinian state.

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Mother and child clinics are vital to community health

By Ginette Devaney

Further to the study of Jordan's efforts on child care and family planning, I visited the office of Dr. Mohammad Ali Al Halabi, the Director of Maternal and Child Health Services at the Ministry of Health. He told me that family planning is run as an integrated programme by the government involving mother and child care both before and after birth. Parents are encouraged to plan and organise their families and to space their children to avoid social, medical and financial problems which all too often are the result of large, unplanned families. Overcrowding and lack of proper medical care are frequent products of too large families. In 1954 Mother and Child Clinics were first set up, but without family planning facilities. Ten years later, in 1964, a voluntary family planning association was established in Jerusalem with branches in Amman and Irbid. In 1976/77 the project funded by the United Nations, supported by UNICEF and executed by the WHO was established.

The main aims of the UN project were threefold -- increase the number of centres, to develop those already existing, introduce family planning and generally increase and improve all the facilities provided by those centres. This last encompasses many aspects including the improvement of the technical and administrative supervision at the clinics, and the level of knowledge of all medical and nursing staff through external scholarships and internal training programmes. It is through these training programmes the improvement of the nutritional standards of mothers and children is achieved. Parents are encouraged to come and talk to the clinic staff about day-to-day problems relating to their children and their general family life. The clinics are part of the local community scene, often a valuable link with the capital and current events.

Health improvement motives

The terms of reference for this project as explained by Dr. Halabi are "to develop family planning in a voluntary manner to the demands of the mother, the health of the mother and child and medical advice. The project is mainly run for the betterment of the health of mother and child not for demographic reasons". At the beginning of 1977 there were 41 centres. During the year ten more have been opened and a further six are



Nurses and mothers listen to a lecture on pregnancy and childbirth.

planned for the current year. Dr. Halabi said the main obstacle to the opening of more clinics is the lack of enough trained midwives. It seems that young Jordanians do not find the prospect of midwifery a particularly inspiring one.

Two training courses in family planning techniques and counselling, each of four weeks duration, have been held for medical officers and for midwives and 65 personnel have so far benefited from them. The Ministry of Health hope to hold another three training courses in Amman during the current year, under the supervision of international experts from the United Nations and other bodies.

Dr. Halabi will also be involved in this training programme. Two doctors and two midwives have attended courses in England and Egypt and have obtained diplomas in modern family planning methods. It is hoped to send another four during 1978. After this training, by the end of the year, the implementation of family planning activities with up-to-date methods and fully trained staff will be carried out in all the MCH centres in Jordan.

At the main training centre in Amman, three specialist medical officers, eight midwives and five or six nursing auxiliaries attend to the internal training of the MCH centre staff.

Care and advice given

All women registered at the centres receive ante-natal and post-natal care and advice, in addition to the delivery of the child by a midwife at the mother's home. Post-natal care is given at the regular clinic visits up to the age of six, school entry age.

Emergency and special cases are treated according to their specific needs. Clinic staff also assist in the social and health valuation of the mothers' home backgrounds so that no child suffers through lack of care and proper facilities in the home environment. Adequate water supplies and reasonable sanitation are two of the main conditions looked for.

A fortified dried milk made of soy bean, corn and added minerals and vitamins is given to each mother once a month. At the appropriate times all children receive the various primary and booster vaccinations against such illnesses as poliomyelitis, smallpox, measles and typhus. Some of these are compulsory in law, but all too frequently not carried out, especially in the more remote areas. However, as the MCH centres grow and flourish, more and more mothers and their children will benefit from the improved methods and services available. All nutritional aids and contraceptives are given free of charge, as is advice and home visiting. The most common form of contraceptive is the Pill with the intra-uterine device or 'loop' also frequently used.

Health education is given at the centres -- there are practical lessons, nutritional advice and counselling on various preventive measures.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Fashion and Jewellery

The Goethe Institute presents two exhibitions, under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Sarvath, depicting 200 years of changing fashions and fashion jewellery. The exhibitions will run through Friday, open daily from 10-12 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Children's Art

The Department of Culture and Arts and the German Democratic Republic Embassy present an exhibition of about 60 paintings by young German artists. The exhibition is on display at the Palace of Culture, starting today at 4:30 p.m. and continuing through next Sunday.



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Trial opens in Tel Aviv of U.S. student, Sami Esmail

TEL AVIV, (AP). — U.S. citizen Sami Esmail, a graduate student in the United States, went on trial Tuesday accused of membership in a Palestinian guerrilla organisation.

The opening session, attended by 25 spectators in a cramped Tel Aviv district courtroom, began with a defense challenge of a statement in which Esmail allegedly confessed to the charges. He has pleaded innocent.

Defense attorney Felicia Langer asserted that the 23-year-old Esmail had been physically abused and subjected to psychological pressure before he made his statement Dec. 26, four days after his arrest.

She appealed to the three-judge panel to exclude the statement.

Groups to support Esmail have sprung up in several U.S. cities and Representative Bob Carr and Senator James Abourezk -- have expressed concern that an American citizen is being prosecuted for something that is not a crime in the United States.

He is accused of membership in the Popular front for the Liberation of Palestine and of taking part in guerrilla training in Libya.

Esmail, slender and pale after 12 weeks in prison, did not testify but sometimes advised Mrs. Langer as she cross-examined policemen who had interrogated him.

Esmail, born in New York but of Palestinian descent, was arrested Dec. 21 at Ben-Gurion airport. He came to see his dying father, a naturalised U.S. citizen who had returned to live in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank.

One of the Israeli police officers testified Esmail was not allowed to see his father until after he had made his statement.

Mrs. Langer said this was part of the "pressure and coercion" on Esmail. She read a statement Esmail gave to the U.S. Embassy complaining he was punched, spat upon, kept from sleeping and forced to stand in the cold dressed only in underwear.

The opening session was due to continue Tuesday and another session was set for Wednesday.

The maximum penalty on conviction would be 25 years in prison.

FBI role

In the United States it has been revealed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), had a hand in Esmail's arrest. The Los Angeles Times reported this in an article by Ronald J. Ostrom from Washington



published March 8. The article said:

The FBI advised Israeli police that Brooklyn-born Sami Esmail had taken terrorist training in Libya, an allegation that figured in the American student's arrest, a Senate committee was told in closed session Tuesday.

Esmail, who is of Arab descent, was returning to Ramallah in the Israeli-occupied West Bank last Dec. 21 to visit his dying father when he was arrested by Israeli security forces.

Until now, sources familiar with the case have maintained only that the FBI did not tip off Israeli authorities that Esmail was returning. These government sources have said that the FBI asked Israeli police for information about Esmail in connection with an FBI inquiry.

The new information about the FBI role in Esmail's arrest was provided by James Price, an FBI counter-espionage expert, in response to questions by Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.).

Abourezk declined to discuss the 42-minute closed-door session of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was meeting to consider the nomination of As-

st. Atty. Gen. Benjamin B. Civiletti to the no. 2 post in the justice department.

But other sources at the meeting, which was attended by 15 staff aides as well as at least two other senators, said Price declined to answer when Abourezk questioned him on how the FBI had verified Esmail's alleged terrorist training in Libya.

Outside the hearing, Abourezk said, "it is going to be a cold day in hell before this nomination gets out of committee unless I do get some answers."

Sources at the session said the meeting was punctuated by heated comments by Abourezk, who has become a sympathetic voice for Arab causes in the Senate.

Esmail's relatives, friends, teachers and the congressman from his Michigan district where he attended school have mounted a campaign for his release.

They contend that the FBI informed on Esmail to Israeli authorities. They maintain that the Israelis have charged him with something that is not a crime in the United States. They also say that whatever he did, it was not done in Israel.

At the hearing, Price is understood to have testified that the FBI did not alert Israeli authorities about Esmail's impending visit last December. It is understood that the FBI relayed the information about Esmail's training in Libya more than a year ago.

Civiletti testified at the session -- conducted in a small room adjacent to the regular hearing room to guard against microphones picking up the testimony -- that the FBI enhanced such information with its Israeli counterparts under provisions of an executive order.

Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups--

let us know what you are doing

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Water supply seminar opens next week

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — A four-day seminar on water supply in Jordan is scheduled to open here Sunday under royal patronage. The seminar, to be chaired by His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, will be devoted to problems connected with water supply and planning a national comprehensive policy towards the exploitation of artesian wells, springs and other sources. During the meetings, a number of working papers to be presented by Jordanian and foreign experts will be studied. These are expected to deal with problems of water resources, and contamination of drinking water. The seminar will be attended by representatives of Arab and international organisations, and firms, international experts in the field of water resources and about 43 institutions and ministries representing the private and public sectors in Jordan.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the Palestinian commando operation in Israel recently the daily AL RA'I Tuesday said it expects Israel to mount reprisal operations before March 21 -- the date set for Carter-Begin talks in Washington.

It said the Israeli Premier Menachem Begin obtained from the Knesset a carte-blanc for revenge and to annihilate the Palestinian resistance and countries where the resistors are based.

Al Ra'i called on all Arab countries to prepare for the defence of any part of the Arab world that might be a target of "the imminent Israeli aggression."

AL DUSTOUR, on the other hand, warned Israel that it would make a "big mistake" if it launched an attack against any part of the Arab world in retaliation for last Saturday's Palestinian commando raid near Tel Aviv.

"The mistake lies in Israel's refusal to accept a clear and basic fact that repression only leads to explosion and that blood inevitably leads to more bloodshed," the newspaper said in its editorial. Israel itself had tried retaliatory attacks on many parts of the Arab world, but that did not provide it with security, the newspaper added.

Israel's leaders should now realise that "internal security can only be achieved by an honourable and just peace and not by retaliation and bloodshed," Al Dustour concluded.

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مكتبة الامم

National News Roundup

Housing Corp.'s budget approved

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today approved of the Housing Corporation budget for 1978 totalling JD 9,440,000. The Director General of the Corporation, Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi, told the Jordan News Agency that the new budget provides for the launching of 12 new housing projects comprising 2,760 units. Three of the projects are for teachers in Irbid and Zarqa towns and the Marka suburb east of Amman. These are expected to include 575 housing units.

Japanese emperor writes book on Red Sea wildlife

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — Emperor Hiro Hito of Japan has sent His Highness Crown Prince Hassan a copy of a book he has written on five species of animals living in the Red Sea. The book was delivered to the Prince by the Japanese ambassador in Amman today. During his visit to Japan in 1974, the Crown Prince presented samples of these animals to the emperor who is a noted marine biologist and botanist. Upon presenting the animals, the Crown Prince briefed the emperor on the marine biology research centre at Aqaba which is due to start studies and research work later this year after the completion of necessary installations.

Schools seminar opens

ZARQA, March 14 (JNA). — A three-day symposium on supervision of schools opened here today. Participants, mainly headmasters and headmistresses of schools in the Zarqa governorate will be discussing modern methods of supervising schools, guiding of teachers and ways of overcoming administrative problems. The symposium is also attended by educationalists from the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Education and the Education Department in the Zarqa Governorate.

Pro-Arab British group see minister

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The Chairman of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, John Reddaway, met here today with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim. Mr. Reddaway who was accompanied by Mr. Anthony Nutting, a former British minister, and Mr. John Davies a former Commissioner General of UNRWA discussed with Mr. Ibrahim the latest Middle East developments and current efforts for achieving a just and lasting peace in the region.

Sentences confirmed on hashish smokers

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The Military Governor today endorsed the prison sentences passed by a military tribunal on five persons, one of them an Egyptian, for smoking and possession of hashish. Fines were also imposed on them all.

Ambassador to Finland presents credentials

HELSINKI, March 14 (JNA). — Jordan's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hani Khassawneh presented his credentials here today to the Finnish president as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to Finland.

Amman-Jerash road closed for a few hours

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The Public Security Department announced today that the road linking the town of Jerash with the district of Baqa'a is closed until further notice due to a mudslide in the wake of heavy rainfall. Motorists going north to the City of Irbid are advised to take the Amman-Zarqa-Mafraq highway, the Public Security Department later announced the road had been made serviceable. Landslides had blocked this road because of heavy rain.

Arab Mining Company board to meet

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The Administrative Board of the Arab Mining Company (AMC) will meet here on Thursday under the Board's President Dr. Abdul Razzaq Al Hashemi to review results of discussions and contacts carried out by the company recently on establishment and development of a number of industries in the Arab World. The AMC Director General, Mr. Thabet Al Taher, said the board will discuss on Thursday the possibility of the company participating in five pilot mining projects in Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia and North Yemen.

Jordanian-Thai aviation talks to start

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — Talks will begin here Wednesday between a Jordanian civil aviation delegation and a visiting Thai aviation team with the aim of increasing the number of weekly air flights between the two countries. The Minister of Transport, Ali Al Suheimat will head Jordan's delegation to the talks while the Thai delegation, which arrived in Amman today, will be led by the secretary-general of the Ministry of Communications.

Jordanians to be trained by Emerson

AMMAN, March 14 (JNA). — The American company Emerson Electric has recently decided to train five Jordanian engineers in its factories and on its own expense in the field of maintaining high and medium tension networks. The one-month training course will start on March 20.

Jordanian elected to U.N. committees

GENEVA, March 14 (JNA). — Jordan's Permanent Representative at the United Nations in Geneva Dr. Walid Al Sa'di was elected recently to the sub-committee for discrimination and minorities rights. He was also elected member of the five-nation committee of the Human Rights Commission, whose duty is to examine correspondence related to violations of the human rights.

Seminar focusses on problems of Zarqa

ZARQA, March 14 (JNA). — A two-day seminar for municipal councils in Zarqa and Madaba areas started here today. Seven councils in the two governorates are taking part in the seminar which is devoted to finding means of promoting public services in rural areas. Addressing the opening session, the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Mr. Ibrahim Ayyoub, underlined the importance of the seminar which is looked upon by his Ministry as a means of finding solutions to problems facing the Municipal Councils ways to improve their different services. At today's session the participants studied a working paper presented by the Ministry dealing with administrative and financial aspects of various Municipal Councils. They also discussed another paper presented by the Zarqa Municipality dealing with the services in the city and their expansion; and difficulties facing the council.

Econoscope

By Jawad Ahmad

It takes brains to solve the brain-drain problem

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held a meeting early this month to discuss the nature, causes and remedies for brain-drain or what the UNCTAD jargon refers to as the "inverse transfer of technology."

I was a party to that inter-governmental expert meeting. I could say after long and sometimes difficult deliberations that the problem is difficult. So, the conferring groups arrived at the celebrated conclusion that inverse transfer of technology is a multi-faceted problem and its resolution requires in-depth studies to be conducted through the U.N. Secretary-General.

The group of 77 (they are actually 110) worked out a common position which was expressed in a joint paper. The Jordanian spokesman of the group, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, showed diligence and even dexterity in handling the matter. Under his suave direction, the G-77 came to a unified stance which I thought was very reasonable.

To start with, less-developed countries emphasised the complexity of the problem and acknowledged that further studies were required.

Moreover, the expert-losing countries stand a great loss to the advantage of expert-gaining countries, and therefore they were entitled to compensation.

That compensation could surely come through the proposed International Labour Compensation Facility (ILCF), a bright idea proposed by H.R.H. Prince Hassan in the 63rd ILO

meeting. This is an international fund whose resources come from member contributions according to their benefit from migratory brains and disbursement of funds will be according to loss.

Moreover, the G-77 adopted an idea from Professor Jagdish Bhagwati from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (a world-known economist). The idea calls for creating an international resource flow accounting system.

This idea attempts to turn the stock of skilled-human capital into accountable monetary flows. Thus their monetary values can be included into balance of payments and due compensation can be calculated.

The G-77 also called for adopting tax systems whereby skilled labour-losing countries can tax their citizens in the countries where they reside.

The latter idea was met by stiff resistance from Group B (or the Western industrialised countries) — on the grounds that it was discriminatory. In other words, expatriate skilled workers would be subjected to taxes that are not applicable to citizens of the same country. The plenary adopted all the ideas proposed by G-77 except that of taxes. Group B would not even accept studying the possibility of applying it. However, H.R.H. Prince Hassan's proposal was endorsed for further in-depth study in anticipation of its application.

The conference at large was thought-provoking and fruitful especially if we keep in mind that the problem is a complex one.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling offer
* Jordan - Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	962	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.000	1.050
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	239	1.150	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	—
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	772	15.450	15.450	15.450	15.450	—	15.500
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	284	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	587	6.750	6.750	6.750	6.750	—	6.750

* 50 per cent of share capital paid.

Total volume traded Tuesday, March 14: JD 2,844

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USSR, Morocco agree U.S. miners on \$9 b. loan for phosphates project fail to heed court order

MOSCOW, March 14 (R). — The Soviet Union is to lend Morocco a total of \$9 billion over a period of 25 to 30 years, under an agreement to develop a phosphate mine, a Moroccan Embassy spokesman said today.

The agreement, signed by visiting Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmad Osman and his Soviet opposite number Alexei Kosygin, provides for the opening of a large open-cast mine, with a potential annual

output of ten million tons, at Meskalas in southern Morocco.

The loan is to be paid back in phosphates at a rate to be decided each year, with the mineral used to make fertilisers, valued at the current international market price, the spokesman said.

The agreement, first discussed last year, also provides for the construction of a new railway line and housing for the mine-workers.

A joint communiqué on Mr.

Osman's visit, which ended yesterday, was published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda today.

The spokesman said the subject of the dispute between Morocco and Algeria over the future of the Western Sahara was not brought up during the three-day visit.

Moscow avoided taking sides in the dispute, though its close ally, Cuba, has taken a more explicit line of support for the Algeria-based Polisario Front independence movement.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (R). — Less than 100 of the 100,000 striking coal miners

obeyed back-to-work court orders that went into force yesterday, a spokesman for the mine owners said last night.

The miners remained defiant in the face of injunctions obtained by the Carter administration last week and most of the 7,800 mines which have been idle for 14 weeks were deserted, the spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) said.

At Welch in West Virginia, 30 miners did report for duty on the morning shift at one mine, but they were not enough to resume production.

In Washington, meanwhile, the coal operators and negotiators of the United Mine Workers (UMW) union talked over the telephone and agreed to meet again today to discuss renewed efforts to end the longest coal strike in U.S. history.

Pickets — illegal under the Taft-Hartley law — were in place at some mines.

The law provides for fines or jail for miners who man picket lines or disrupt working mines in defiance of the back-to-work order.

British Airways plans more cheap fares to U.S.

NEW YORK, March 14 (R). — British Airways announced yesterday it planned to extend low-cost trans-Atlantic standby fares to several U.S. cities from next Saturday, subject to government approval.

The airline now offers \$146 standby one-way fares from New York to London.

It said it planned to extend the low fares to Boston (\$143), Philadelphia (\$151), Washington (\$162), Detroit (\$169), Chicago (\$171), Los Angeles (\$227) and San Francisco (\$227).

The fares would operate until the end of May, when summer fares become effective, British Airways said.

W. German newspaper publishers stage nation-wide lockout

FRANKFURT, West Germany, March 14 (AP). — West German newspaper publishers retaliated today against what they called a destructive strike by locking out their job security-seeking printers and typesetters.

The nation-wide lockout began at 05:00 GMT. A few hours later it was clear that not all publishers headed their association's call to shut down printing plants producing 364 newspapers with a total circulation of about 21.5 million.

March session of Law of the Sea Conference could be last chance for sea-bed controls

By Pat Burns

GENEVA, (WFS) — The next session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva this month could be the last chance for the international community to reach agreement on a system to control the exploitation of the vast mineral reserves of the world's ocean beds.

The seven-week session in Geneva, due to begin on March 28, will be the seventh time the conference has met in nearly five years. Since the first organisational session in New York in December, 1973, the delegates of nearly 150 countries have shuttled across the Atlantic between New York, Geneva, and Caracas without reaching the consensus agreement on sea-bed mineral mining they have been seeking.

The conference has become one of the most protracted in the U.N.'s history, and fears are being voiced that if agreement is not reached soon the lengthy deliberations will have been in vain.

Under the presidency of Sri Lanka's H. Shirley Amerasinghe, the conference has been debating virtually every aspect of the 140 million square miles of ocean that cover some 70 per cent of the world's surface.

The nodule problem

Agreement has been substantially reached on most topics the conference has discussed, but it is the exploitation of the so-called manganese nodules that proliferate on the sea-bed, mainly in the

This month's session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference -- the seventh in 5 years -- must reach a long-delayed agreement on exploitation of sea-bed mineral wealth. Unless it does, some countries with the technology already developed may be tempted into go-it-alone deep-sea mining ventures.

north-eastern Pacific and the southern Indian and Atlantic Oceans and which for the most part lie outside territorial waters under the "high seas" that has proved an almost intractable problem.

The nodules, according to scientists, represent a potentially massive mineral wealth in terms of their content of not only manganese but also nickel, copper, and cobalt. The amounts of the minerals are estimated in billions of tons, enough to meet world demand at the present rate for perhaps thousands of years. There has even been some evidence to suggest that the nodules are constantly being formed, making them a potentially limitless reserve.

The question with which the U.N. conference has been grappling, and which it has so far failed to answer, is: Who is to have the benefit of this wealth, which, under current maritime law, is essentially available to anyone who has the ability to pick it up?

The question is not merely academic. The technology to lift the minerals from thousands of feet of ocean already exists and one international consortium of mining companies has reportedly already spent £20 million sterling in perfecting its dredging tech-

niques on a site in the Pacific. And the mining companies are becoming impatient with the U.N. diplomats. As the conference has meandered on its inconclusive way, there have been growing warnings that, perhaps with the tacit approval of some developed countries, the companies will simply go ahead and begin work unless there is some sign of an agreement in the offing. The result could be to spark off a massive rush to stake private and perhaps national claims to large slices of the high seas, declared by the U.N. in 1970 to be "the common heritage of mankind."

Developing countries' fears

Perhaps inevitably, since only the major industrialised nations have the technological and financial capacity to carry out this type of deep-sea mining, the Law of the Sea Conference has increasingly come to split along North-South lines, with the developing countries worried that the vast wealth of the sea-beds will be cornered by the developed nations.

A number of mineral-producing developing countries are seriously concerned that a mass of relatively cheap minerals could flood the market as the

mining begins, depressing prices and virtually wiping out their economies at a stroke.

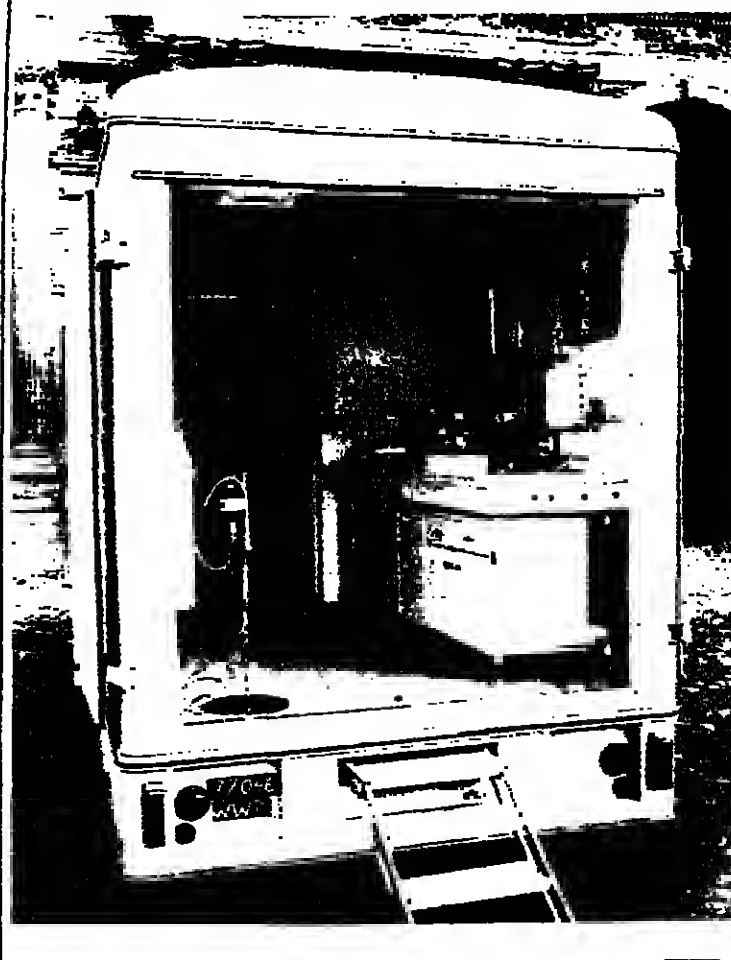
The raw material-bungry developed states, on the other hand, are eager to see this new source of minerals materialise as quickly as possible. And some of them, the United States in particular, are coming under heavy pressure from their private industrial sectors to give a unilateral go-ahead for mining to begin at once.

Despite all this, a substantial amount of agreement on the setting up of a sea-bed "authority" to licence deep-sea mining operations has been made, though at the end of the last session in New York last August, United States' Ambassador Elliot Richardson denounced the "informal composite negotiating text" produced at the end of the meeting as "fundamentally unacceptable" and likely to lead the United States to a "serious and searching review" of its attitude to the conference.

At the same session, Conference President Amerasinghe warned that if delegates were not to be overtaken by outside events there was time for only one more "substantive" session before the signing of a convention.

That time is now fast approaching. Agreement on most of the issues apart from sea-bed mineral mining is within sight. But if a maritime "goldrush" on an unprecedented scale -- a situation described by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as "unthinkable" -- is to be avoided, quick action now seems essential.

French art museum employs roving lab



The roving-laboratory or Labobus of the Louvre Museum of France has just completed its first mission -- an experimental mission whose aim was to test the equipment and technical installation and which, from the first moment, met with an even greater success than had been expected.

The Labobus is seven tons of Savien lorry containing an analysis and display room, with microscope, binocular glasses, sampling equipment, wall negatoscope, etc. It also has a darkroom, a generator, ultra-violet and infra-red lamps, close-work spotlights and other technical equipment too numerous to mention. This mobile laboratory, ten metres long, is an unique achievement in Europe.

The Labobus's purpose is not to restore masterpieces of art. About 30 per cent of its work is that of study, diagnostic and preservation; 30 per cent the examination of purchases of works of art; and 40 per cent that of scientific work on museums' art collections that are already classified. For it is not always possible to move a work of art, because of its size, its fragility and the changes of climate that might affect it. The mobile Labobus can thus make the journey instead, and carry out the analysis on the spot.

The laboratory has another role which is just as important: a pedagogical role, establishing collaboration at several different levels, help the process of decentralisation.

In Strasbourg, the laboratory did work on the Alsatian early masters including Conrad Witz (radiographic and physico-chemical studies), the polychromy of the statues in the cathedral (the protective coating on certain statues was sampled) and on the Gallic bronze statues in the region (about 200 samples were taken for analysis). Aim of this work was to complete the analyses which have been systematically carried out in the last five years on samples brought from all over France. To carry out these analyses more easily, the Labobus will from now on be equipped with a micro-fluorescent device enabling the different components of the metals to be immediately identified.

The mobile-lab experiment will continue later this month, this time in Marseilles. Certain other countries, like Canada, are taking an interest in the roving-lab idea and hope to get it accepted locally.

From Timbuctoo to Turkey to Tanzania

Desert locusts go on the warpath again

By Thomas Land

LONDON (F.T.) — Jeremy Roffey, a senior scientist at Britain's eminent Centre for Overseas Pest Research, has been dispatched to East Africa and the Middle East where vast regions are threatened by desert locusts.

This may well be one of the last conventional locust emergencies. New techniques using remote sensing are being tested by scientists from many countries to improve locust survey and control operations.

Killing the locusts is not the problem. The new space-age techniques are to be deployed in finding the locusts before they assemble in large numbers and start one of their frantic and devastating migrations.

Mr. Roffey, a locust entomologist, is head of the desert locust information section of the British pest research centre, the Kensington-based research organisation which has a long and worldwide reputation in the fight against locusts and other pests. He is to spend about seven weeks in Tanzania and in the desert locust breeding areas of Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Desert locusts may breed anywhere in the millions of square kilometres of their dispersion area, from the African coast of the Atlantic in the west to India and Pakistan in the east, from Turkey in the north to Tanzania in the south. If conditions are favourable, eggs laid on moist soil will hatch, and the young will find green vegetation on which to feed and develop.

A small number of scattered locusts could potentially breed up to produce a swarm in a few months' time.

Red Sea threat

The present emergency, coming after more than 15 years in which the desert locusts have lain low, has begun in the

After lying low for 15 years, the desert locust is once again on the march, threatening the harvests over a vast area, from Timbuctoo to Turkey to Tanzania. And in the worst-affected area of Ethiopia and Somalia, the people may be too busy fighting each other to notice the shadow of the locust looming over them.

Jizan region of the southern Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, near the Yemen border, where five swarms have infested an area of about 200 square kilometres. The British scientist's assessment on the spot will be used by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the regional locust control organisation to plan their response.

The light aircraft recently given by Britain to the Desert Locust Control Organisation of East Africa are to be used in the forthcoming control operations. Both have been fitted for spraying locusts from the air.

Mr. Roffey will be visiting Arabia after undertaking a survey and control operations in the Wembere grass plains of central Tanzania where hopper bands were recently reported. A spokesman for the Ministry of Overseas Development here comments that, "There have been no reports of locusts from Eastern Africa through regular channels, but there have been a number of articles in newspapers emanating from Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, which indicate that there are probably sizeable gregarious populations in Sudan, Eritrea and northern Somalia."

"There have been reports of concentrations of hoppers in Ethiopia and Somalia and of swarms in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. The main cause of this upsurge has been unusually heavy, widespread and prolonged rainfall in the countries around the Gulf of Aden since October 1977."

Scientists at the Kensington-

right to the more likely breeding areas and, if necessary, summon the control teams immediately.

Remote sensing, the science of collecting and analysing data about the earth's surface from high flying aircraft, rockets or orbiting satellites, has been developed over the past 20 years. The information derived may be difficult, costly, time-consuming or even impossible to gather on the ground.

The Desert Locust Control Committee of the FAO was told recently of promising results achieved in the first practical experiments conducted to apply the new techniques to the special requirements of the locust control operations. They took place in the Sagar mountain range of southern Algeria, using satellites and computers backed by meteorological stations and ground locust control units.

They established the first experimental, mathematical models to predict and thus avoid future desert locust emergencies -- always assuming that the governments of the countries affected are not so busy fighting each other that they fail to see the shadow of the locust over their land.

Financial Times News-Features

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils
U.S. dollar	Buying/Selling
U.K. sterling	312.00/314.00
W. German mark	596.00/600.00
Swiss franc	160.40/161.30
French franc	65.70/66.10
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.30/36.60
Japanese yen (for every 100)	133.60/134.10
Dutch guilder	142.60/143.40
Belgian franc (for every ten)	98.30/98.70
Swedish crown	67.30/67.40

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.9150/65	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0425/45	West German marks
	2.1825/50	Dutch guilders
	1.9400/40	Swiss francs
	31.78/83	Belgian francs
	4.7300/40	French francs
	858.25/859.00	Italian lire
	232.85/233.05	Japanese yen
	4.6305/20	Swedish crowns
	5.3530/50	Norwegian crowns
	5.6310/25	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was moving ahead Tuesday after the official close at 15:30 following the February trade figures, dealers said. Government bonds were in demand and rose up to 3/8 point prior to the trade data and the fairly active interest continued afterwards dealers said. The long 'tap' stock, exchequer 10-1/4 pct 1985, may be exhausted by tomorrow.

Equities were marked up a few pence just after the trade figures, a moderate interest was reported. At 15:00 the F.T. index had risen 0.3 at 459.9 having opened 3.7 lower.

Gold shares firmed in response to the higher bullion price in moderate trading, dealers said. American and Canadian stocks traded quietly mixed.

ICI ended 5p up at 351-1/2 while GEC gained 9p at 256-1/2. B.P. recovered a 4p fall.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$187.65/oz.

Japanese build mini-pyramid in Egypt

GIZA, Egypt, March 14 (R). — A mini-pyramid has risen in the sand dunes here which could help solve the mystery of how the Egyptian pyramids were built.

A group of Japanese experts who supervised construction of the modern mini-pyramid said the work helped them piece together some of the techniques used by the pharaonic engineers 4,500 years ago when they built the great pyramids of Giza outside Cairo.

The Japanese project will be completed on Friday. It took 60 days to build and will be torn down after a few days, once it has been filmed.

Mr. Sakaji Yoshimura, chief archaeologist on the project, sponsored by Nippon Television, said his group had tested the use of papyrus woven ropes to haul up the huge stone blocks for their 11-metre-high pyramid.

"We have also established that the Egyptians used wooden cranes and ramps," Mr. Yoshimura said.

To test their theories the Japanese built their pyramid on the Plateau of Giza beside the majestic Great Pyramid of Cheops. Mr. Yoshimura said that after 10 years of studies "we decided that building a pyramid was the best way of finding out how the ancient Egyptians built theirs."

Modern and ancient methods

The Japanese employed modern and ancient methods. Stones were brought from a quarry south of Cairo by trucks to save time.

But axes were used to cut them, just as the ancient Egyptians were believed to have done.

Stones were mainly lifted by modern cranes but Mr. Yoshimura said wooden cranes would be used at least once and filmed before the completion of work.

Less than 100 Egyptian workers were involved compared to the legendary thousands of men said to have built the original pyramids over 29 years.

Most of the workers employed were specialists in archaeological excavations. "We could not risk employing unskilled labour

due to the limited time we were given by the government to complete the job," Mr. Yoshimura said.

The workers were brought from Luxor Upper Egypt and earned \$4 a day -- four times the basic wage in Egypt.

A total of 400 limestone slabs weighing between one and three tons, 300 concrete blocks, plaster and cement were used in the dwarf pyramid.

The ancient Egyptians used more than two million stones, the biggest weighing more than 400 tons.

Search for secrets

Mr. Yoshimura said the data would be run through computers in Tokyo in the hope of unravelling all the secrets involved in building pyramids.

"Now our pyramid has risen up. It may be ugly, compared to the Egyptian pyramids, but it does not matter as long as it adds to mankind's fund of knowledge," Mr. Yoshimura said.

The building on the mini-pyramid was filmed by Nippon Television Network.

Mr. Yoshimura said he had established that the pyramid builders were not slaves as depicted in history books.

"This great work of art could not have been performed by slaves. They were deeply religious people, dedicated to their gods," he said.

"It was because of this strong belief and devotion to their gods that ancient Egyptians were able to build these majestic pyramids."

An Egyptian guide accompanying one group of Japanese tourists refused to photograph them with the Japanese pyramid in the background.

"Give me the camera and I will take your picture showing the three Giza pyramids in the background," he told them.

مكتبة الامم

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Adopt new ideas which can enhance your position in career matters. Find the right modern appliances that will make your tasks easier to perform. Strive for greater security.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take steps that will enable you to do your work more efficiently. Talk matters over with associates and be more positive in your views.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make plans that will help you to work out financial matters in a more practical way. An expert can be of great help to you now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are dynamic now and can use this quality to gain whatever is uppermost on your mind. Use extreme care in motion today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make a good impression on a higher-up who can be of assistance to you later. Take it easy tonight and be sociable.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are interested in new projects that could prove profitable for you if you follow through on them. Show that you have wisdom.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to do whatever will gain you more support from those on whom you rely for welfare and gain further approval.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Follow your intuition which is accurate at this time. A matter clears up now that has been a big puzzle in the past.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get busy at those civic affairs that will add much to your prestige. Have a quiet talk with mate and be happier together.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Clearly state your ideas to associates with regard to a new plan and get the right results. Don't be so secretive.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have much work ahead of you, so forget going off on any tangents. A friend can give you the advice you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put that unusual talent you have to work now and gain much satisfaction. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You now have excellent ideas which require more study if they are to yield maximum benefits. Gain the cooperation of kin.

Ezer Weizman sets foot on path to Israeli premiership

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, March 14 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman has suddenly cast aside an image as a political lightweight and emerged as a potential prime minister.

Opponents who used to dismiss the 54-year-old former fighter-pilot as a playboy politician are revising their views.

Since the flurry of peace negotiations which began with President Anwar Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusalem in November, Mr. Weizman has aroused interest in foreign leaders as a respect rarely accorded him at home before.

Mr. Sadat and American diplomats made it clear they found Mr. Weizman easier to deal with than Prime Minister

New Weizman facts

Many foreign diplomats concluded that ten months of

grappling with cabinet responsibilities had brought out unsuspected depths of character.

A nephew of Israel's first President, Dr. Chaim Weizman, Mr. Ezer Weizman was born in Tel Aviv in 1924 and educated at Haifa's Real High School which has supplied many of Israel's leaders.

He joined the British Royal Air Force in 1942. At the age of 18 he went to a pilot's school in Rhodesia with the first group of Jewish volunteers from Palestine and received his wings in 1944. In the following years he served as a fighter-pilot in Egypt and India.

Mr. Weizman returned to Palestine upon his discharge from the air force and was among those responsible for

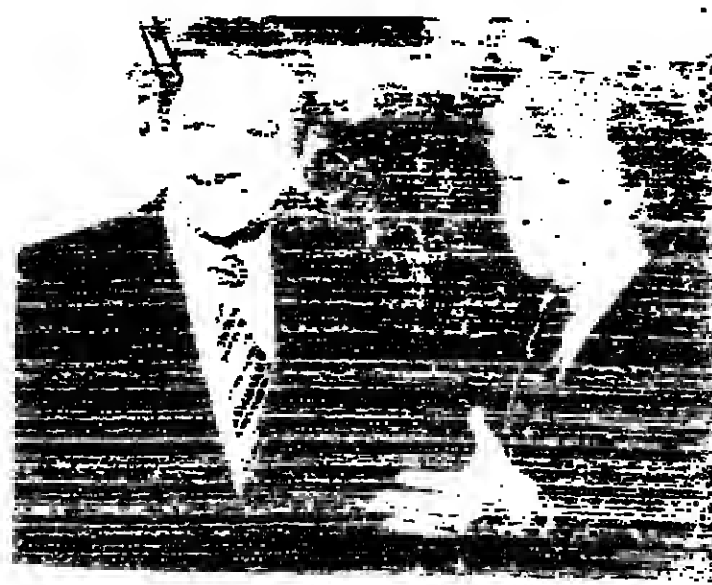
the establishment of the air wing of Haganah, the underground Jewish terrorist group before and at the establishment of Israel.

Mr. Weizman's introduction to politics came in 1969 when he became minister of transport in the national coalition government after the 1967 war.

He resigned with Mr. Begin and other Herut members in 1970, when the rightwing party declined to go along with the Labour Party's acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

His election campaign

In 1975, with parliamentary elections looming, Mr. Begin — who had lost every election in Israel's 29-year history



U.S. President Jimmy Carter (right) gestures in welcome to Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman during the latter's visit to the White House last week. President Carter is thought to prefer dealing with Mr. Weizman over Middle East questions than with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin or with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is also thought to share the same view. (AP wirephoto).

Premiership?

Politicians in Israel believe that both President Sadat and President Carter are looking to Mr. Weizman as a possible successor to Mr. Begin in preference to Foreign Minister Dayan.

It was upon Mr. Weizman's arrival in the U.S. that one of the sharpest rifts on record, between him and a cabinet colleague emerged.

Before leaving Israel the defence minister had ordered a halt to all preparations for new settlements by members of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) in army camps. But Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who supports the Gush Emunim settlers, appealed against this decision to the prime minister.

On hearing this Mr. Weizman telephoned Mr. Begin and said any work on Jewish settlements in Arab areas while peace talks were in progress would prejudice the negotiations.

Israeli newspapers said Mr. Weizman threatened to resign. Mr. Weizman said: "I did not threaten to resign. I merely put my foot down firmly."

Mr. Begin's appointment of Mr. Dayan, a member of another party, to serve as foreign minister, was seen as a sign that the prime minister did not consider Mr. Weizman as a suitable successor.

This view was widely shared when Mr. Begin fell ill last autumn with heart trouble. Mr. Weizman's name was rarely mentioned among candidates to replace him.

Now, the picture is different.

Sadat favourite

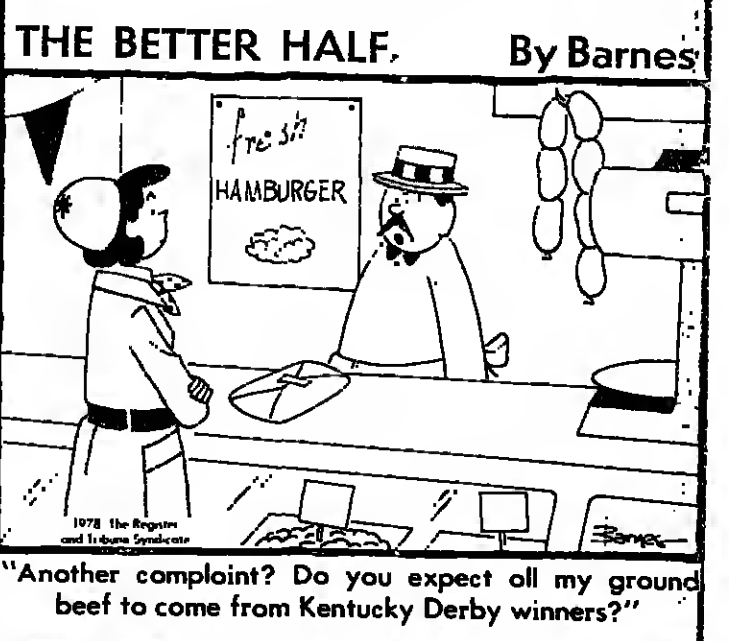
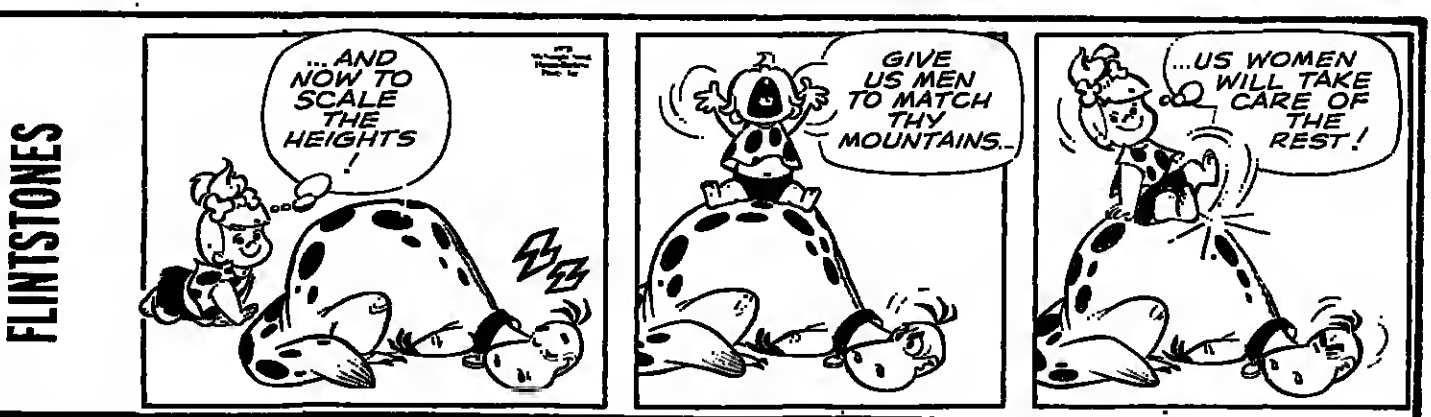
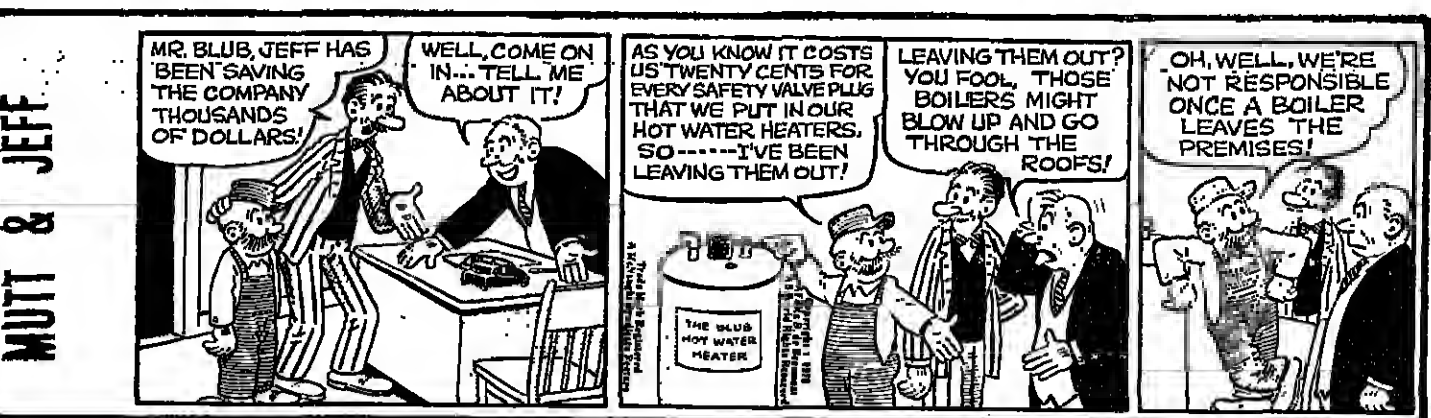
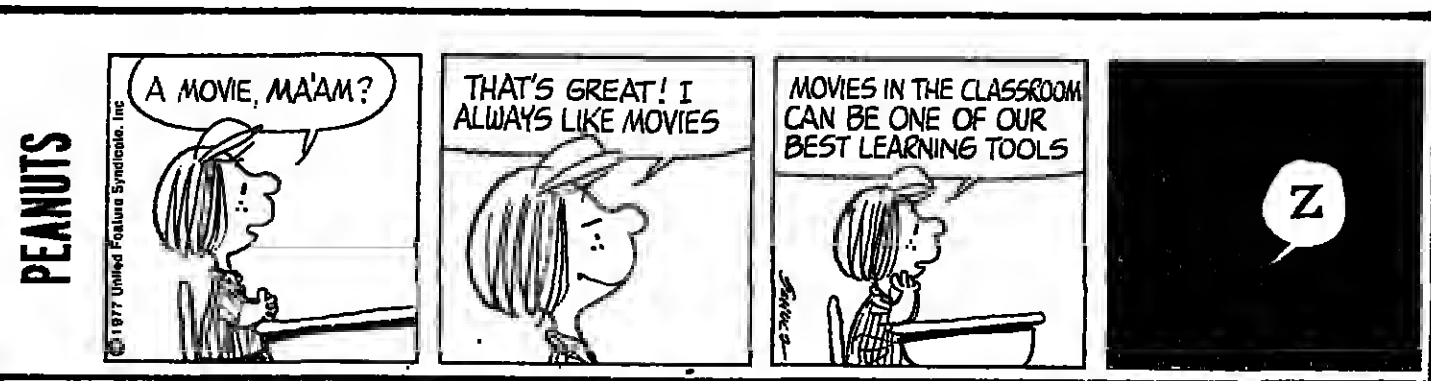
During the dramatic trip to Israel of President Sadat the Egyptian leader was seen to pay special attention to Mr. Weizman. President Sadat is said to have made a careful study of Israel's leaders before making his trip to Israel.

Observers noted that he appeared to show more warmth to Mr. Weizman than most other Israeli leaders, including Foreign Minister Dayan.

The defence minister appeared once again as a Sadat favourite when he was secretly invited to visit Egypt for talks with Egyptian War Minister Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamasshi during the Mena House talks between Israeli and Egyptian officials.

It was during that unannounced visit that he again met President Sadat in Ismailia, shortly before Mr. Begin's one-day trip for talks with the Egyptian president at the Suez Canal town.

Mr. Weizman also appeared to be a favourite of United States President Jimmy Carter, who took the exceptional step of inviting him to the White House for talks, during an arms purchasing visit to Washington this month.



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SKIING HAS ITS SLIDE EFFECTS

OUT & ABOUT

THE DIPLOMAT

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

- 6:00 Quran
- 6:15 Cartoons
- 6:30 Arabic programs
- 7:00 I dream of Jerusalem
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 11:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

- 7:30 Arabic programs
- 8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:

- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Filler
- 8:30 Love thy neighbour
- 9:10 Dances of Daba Street
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Delvecchio

RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Morning show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:30 Morning show
- 10:50 The Crystal Pyramid
- 11:30 Signing off
- 12:00 News headlines
- 12:30 Pop session
- 13:00 News summary
- 13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Midday time
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 16:00 Pop session
- 17:00 30 minutes of jazz
- 17:30 Pop session
- 18:00 News summary
- 18:30 Play of the week
- 19:00 News bulletin
- 19:10 News reports
- 19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:

- Amman: Payez Jalouqa (51012), Sameeh Aql (37724), Irbid: Ahmad Tawalbeh (2034)
- Zarqa: Babudine Kasef
- Taxis: Asfour (23230), Khalid (23715)

Shaheed (21061), Ranya (25085)

Pharmacies:

- Amman: Sabagh (23157), Ghinra (22888), Khirana (44188), Ujja (22088)
- Irbid: Nabulsi, 1750, 1750, 1750
- Shaker

BBC RADIO

GMT

- 05:00 News: 24 Hours
- 05:30 Sarah Ward
- 05:45 World Today
- 06:00 News: Press Review
- 06:30 Jazz for the Asking
- 07:00 News: 24 Hours
- 07:30 Sarah Ward
- 07:45 Report on Religion
- 08:00 News: Reflections
- 08:15 World Radio Club
- 08:30 Terry Wogan
- 09:00 News: Press Review
- 09:15 World Today
- 09:30 Financial News
- 09:45 Paperback
- 10:00 Talkshow
- 10:30 How to be a Muslim
- 11:00 News: News about Britain
- 11:15 When Nothing Else is Left
- 11:30 Farming World
- 12:00 Radio Newsworld
- 12:15 Take it or Leave it
- 12:45 Sports Round-up
- 13:00 News: 24 Hours
- 13:05 World Radio Club
- 13:45 A Jolly Good Show
- 14:30 India's Year of Change
- 15:15 Outlook
- 15:30 News: Commentary
- 16:00 News: Commentary
- 16:15 Racing
- 16:30 Music for Voices
- 16:45 World Today
- 17:00 News: Book Choice
- 17:30 Discovery
- 17:45 Sports Round-up
- 18:00 News: News about Britain
- 18:15 Radio Newsworld
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 Outlook: News Summary
- 19:30 Stock Market Report
- 19:45 Golden Treasury
- 20:00 News: 24 Hours
- 20:30 Meet the Composer
- 21:00 Report on Religion
- 21:15 International Sector
- 22:00 News: World Today
- 22:25 Financial News
- 22:35 Book Choice: Reflections
- 22:45 Sports Round-up
- 23:00 News: Commentary
- 23:05 World Radio Club
- 23:30 Matthew on Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

- 05:00 The Breakfast Show
- to the hour and 28
- 06:30 after each hour
- 08:30 Regional and Topical Paperbacks
- 08:45 comments ... news analysis
- 17:00 News
- 17:15 This Week
- 17:30 Press Conference USA
- 18:00 Special English, News, etc.
- 18:30 Country Music USA
- 18:00 News and Topical Reports
- 19:15 Letters from Listeners
- 19:30 Special English, News, etc.
- 20:30 Words and their Stories
- 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
- 00:00 GMT: News, etc.

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

- 7:55 Dhahran, Kuwait
- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 8:05 Muscat, Doha
- 8:25 Jeddah
- 8:30 Amman
- 10:35 Larnaca (CY)
- 11:15 Beirut
- 11:30 Jeddah (SDI)
- 17:00 Baghdad (IA)
- 17:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
- 18:45 Cairo
- 18:30 Baghdad, Athens
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LE)
- 21:35 London (BA)
- 02:30 Jeddah
- 05:30 (Thursday morning)

Departures:

- 8:00 Amman
- 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
- 8:55 Amman
- 9:00 Cairo (EA)
- 9:10 Rome (AZ)
- 10:30 Larnaca (CY)
- 11:20 Larnaca (CY)
- 12:30 London
- 18:00 Baghdad (IA)
- 18:15 Jeddah (SDI)
- 21:30 Jeddah
- 22:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 22:35 Kuwait, Dhahran
- 22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41820
- British Council Tel. 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
- Goshe Institute Tel. 41983
- Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
- Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
- Civil defence rescue Tel. 24391-4
- Fire headquarters Tel. 23090
- First aid, fire, police Tel. 19
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36381-2
- Municipal waste service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3
- Police headquarters Tel. 39141
- Nighttime roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777
- Airport information (Alia) Tel. 55205

Non-aligned bloc asks for U.N. condemnation of Salisbury agreement

UNITED NATIONS, March 14 (AP). — Seven non-aligned countries on the United Nations' Security Council have proposed that the council declare the Rhodesian internal settlement "illegal and unacceptable" and call on all countries to deny it recognition. Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius yesterday introduced a resolution to that effect on behalf of his own country, Gabon, Nigeria, Kuwait, India, Bolivia and Venezuela.

The resolution softened the language of the negotiating text on which it was based by eliminating an explicit condemnation of the internal agreement for black majority rule that Prime Minister Ian Smith signed on March 3 with three black nationalist leaders in Rhodesia.

The African-Drafted resolution was put before the 15-nation council at its sixth meeting in a debate on the internal agreement which began a week ago by request of the 49-nation U.N. African group, which wants external rivals of the three black signatories to take over Rhodesia.

The U.N. meeting was adjourned until today, when the

African states said they wanted the council to vote on the resolution.

Western diplomats had said the United States and Britain would veto the negotiating text condemning the internal settlement. But observers thought the two would try to persuade the non-aligned group to soften the wording of the resolution in order to avoid a veto.

Carter's proposed meet rejected by all

Meanwhile, all three black nationalist leaders who signed the Salisbury majority rule agreement have rejected a British-American proposal for a new conference to include guer-

rilla-backed opponents of the internal settlement.

The faction under the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the three black leaders, today said: "The talks are over."

The other two black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, have already issued statements rejecting President Carter's proposal that a conference be held between the local and guerrilla leaders.

The Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, also rejected Mr. Carter's plan.

Prime Minister Smith has said all four local leaders must jointly decide whether to accept President Carter's proposal.

Fur coats for a cold winter



It is doubtful if there is a woman in this world who would refuse a fur coat — especially when a spell of cold weather, like Jordan's current one, provides a suitable excuse for showing it off. In front of a ship's model three ladies display three expensive Italian models of red and silver-black foxes and of lynx. (APN photo).

Arab military body signs arms agreement with France

PARIS, March 14 (Agencies). — Egypt's Deputy Premier and War Minister Gen. Abdul Ghani Gamassi today signed a technical cooperation agreement between France and a Cairo-based Arab arms consortium.

Gen. Gamassi signed on behalf of the Industrial Arab Organisation (IAO) grouping Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and

the United Arab Emirates.

French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges signed for France. Mr. Ashraf Marwan, Chairman and Managing Director of the organisation, and representatives of each of the four member states attended the ceremony at the Defence Ministry.

French President Valéry Gis-

card d'Estaing had earlier today met with Gen. Gamassi, French officials said.

The IAO has an initial capital of \$1 billion.

In view of recent deals clinched by the United States and Britain for the manufacture of military vehicles, helicopters and missiles under licence in Egypt, the French government and industrial firms are speeding up negotiations for a jet aircraft, assembly plant and other projects in Cairo, French officials said.

Gen. Gamassi and Mr. Marwan have had a series of talks in Cairo and in Paris in the past three years with the Marcel Dassault Company which builds the Mirage jets. They have also conducted negotiations with the Aerospatiale Company, which manufactures the Puma troop-carrying helicopter and the Matra missile firm.

The Egyptian government has already signed contracts for the manufacture of the Matra Crotale ground-to-air missile, sold to Saudi Arabia under its Arab name Shahrir.

M. Claude Benno Vallieres, Chairman and Managing Director of the Dassault Company, has stated that he would favour the manufacture of Mirage jets in Egypt under licence.

Sadat reveals why he stopped army's advance in 1973 war

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in memoirs published this week, says that in 1973 then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told him the United States would intervene militarily on the side of Israel if Egypt tried to liquidate a pocket of Israeli forces.

President Sadat, quoted in the current issue of Time magazine, said Dr. Kissinger came to see him in Cairo after Egypt had inflicted heavy losses on Israeli troops during the 1973 October war. Mr. Sadat said Dr. Kissinger warned of a U.S. military strike against Egypt in the event that Egypt attack-

ed U.S.-armed Israeli troops at the Deversoir bulge on the west bank of the Suez Canal. "I am going to liquidate the Israeli Deversoir pocket. What will be the American attitude?" Mr. Sadat recalled asking Dr. Kissinger in Cairo, on Dec. 11, 1973.

"The Pentagon will strike at you," Mr. Sadat quoted Dr. Kissinger as saying.

"The Pentagon will strike you for one reason: Soviet weapons have once before defeated U.S. weapons, and, in accordance with our global strategy, we won't allow it to happen again," Dr. Kissinger said, according to Mr. Sadat.

President Sadat said he had been "fully prepared to liquidate the Israelis there," but "had to take one risk into consideration, that of possible U.S. intervention. 'I didn't bother about the Israeli Deversoir pocket because I knew that they were my prisoners on the west bank and that their presence there meant their death,'" Mr. Sadat said.

Time said U.S. Defence Department officials denied that there had been any plans for direct U.S. intervention in the 1973 war.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ A Q 7

♥ 9 3

♦ 7 4 3

♣ Q J 9 6 3

WEST

♠ 5 4

♥ K Q 10 7 4

♦ 8 5

♣ K 8 4 2

EAST

♠ 10 9 6 3

♥ 8 6 2

♦ K Q J 9 2

♣ 5

SOUTH

♠ K J 8 2

♥ A J 5

♦ A 10 7

♣ A 7

The bidding:

South West North East

1NT Pass 3NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

win the ace, for then he would have to rely on the club finesse for his contract. He held up this ace as well, but now East reverted to hearts and my client's ace was forced out. Eventually West gained the lead with the king of clubs, and he cashed the rest of his hearts to defeat the contract by two tricks. As you can see, it was only good defense and unlucky club position that led to my client's defeat.

"Gentlemen, my client, Mr. North, maintains that when he called South the only accountant he knew who could not add up to nine, he was not being defamatory—he was simply stating the facts.

"Observe that South beat himself. He did not need two heart tricks for his contract, and three club tricks would have sufficed. Taking these facts into account, the contract could not be defeated.

"South should have won the ace of hearts at trick one! He enters dummy with the queen of spades and takes the club finesse. Let us assume that West holds off. When declarer leads another club, East shows out, so declarer rises with the ace and continues the suit to force out the king. West has no counter. Nothing can stop declarer from taking four spade tricks, one heart, one diamond and four clubs, for an overtrick. We ask that the case be dismissed."

"Gentlemen of the Jury: My client, Mr. South, claims that he has been injured. After he failed to make three no trump on this hand, his partner, Mr. North, made certain derogatory remarks that could be harmful to my client's future, and we seek damages.

"In brief, my client became declarer at three no trump, and West led the king of hearts. South made the routine play of holding up, and West was forced to shift or concede a second heart trick to declarer. Unfortunately for my client, West hit pay dirt when he shifted to a diamond.

"East played the jack and declarer could not afford to

World News Briefs

Iraqi Communists complain of discrimination

BAGHDAD, March 14 (AP). — Iraq's Communist Party, a partner in the ruling coalition, complained publicly today that government discrimination and "other violations" against its members increased during 1977. The complaint was made in a report by the party's Politbureau to its Central Committee meeting last week. The report was published in full by the party newspaper Tarassuq Al Sha'b today. While expressing support for the government the report says that Communist Party "organizations, members, friends and the party press are facing discrimination and violations of different forms."

New Guatemalan president proclaimed

GUATEMALA CITY, March 14 (AP). — The Guatemalan Congress, meeting behind army barricades last night, proclaimed moderate conservative Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia president of this Central American nation. The election went to a runoff in Congress because none of the candidates got a majority in the three-way presidential election March 5, marred by widespread accusations of election fraud that led to a recount last week. The Congress followed tradition and backed the candidate with most votes.

Ransoms for Charlie Chaplin are hoaxes

GENEVA, March 14 (AP). — Police say they have received telephoned ransom demands from several persons claiming to have stolen the body of comedian Charlie Chaplin, but that the calls appear to be hoaxes. The coffin and body were taken from a small cemetery at Corsier on March 1.

Tunisian opposition leader slams Bourguiba

LONDON, March 14 (R). — Mr. Ahmad Mestiri, leader of a Democratic Socialist opposition group in Tunisia, said yesterday President Habib Bourguiba's government had lost all basis of popular support and had resorted to violence to keep itself in power. He told reporters the situation was "heavy with risks" and could result in an explosion similar to the rioting last January in which Tunisian authorities said at least 47 people lost their lives. Mr. Mestiri renewed his party's call for an independent inquiry into the January rioting, which he attributed to social inequalities and the climate of crisis arising from difference between the government and the trade union movement.

One still missing after Swiss avalanche

LES MOSSES, Switzerland March 14 (AP). — Police last night narrowed down to just one the number of people still reported missing after an all-night search for the victims of a monster avalanche that was originally feared to have buried up to 60 skiers near a ski lift at this alpine resort. Two hundred searchers, were still combing through the six-metre deep snow yesterday more than 24 hours after the avalanche struck.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEHIC

YOWND

KALTEC

YAHRLD

Answer: DEHIC IT'S "DEHIC"

YOWND IT'S "YOWND"

KALTEC IT'S "KALTEC"

YAHRLD IT'S "YAHRLD"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: DEHIC IT'S "DEHIC"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FROZE BOGUS NORMAL ALPACA

Answer: Which of their house guests was the cleanest, if course? — THE SPONGER

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Disseminate
4. Trade
8. Gossip
11. Frigate bird
12. Good-by
13. Arm pit
14. Government building
16. Coat with soft soldier
17. That thing
18. Engaged, as gear teeth
20. Esau's grandson
24. Legal claim
25. Push firmly

DOWN
26. Refreshing moisture
28. Dark igneous rock
30. Read metrically
32. Retrieved
34. Greek long E
35. Moslem call to prayer
37. Worn away
39. Strict
41. Business get-ter
42. Age
43. Legal force
48. Anecdotes
49. Mischief
50. Caviar
51. Fleur-de-lis
52. Soaks

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
53. Parrots
5. Signal
6. Whit
7. Quiz game
8. Amassed
9. Strange
10. Troop
15. Seaside
19. Model
20. English letters
21. 18th century English dandy
22. State in Brazil
23. Barrel
27. Tribulation
29. Highwayman
31. Downy coating
33. Mountain paths
36. At no time
38. Bizarre
39. Resound
40. Enthusiastic review
44. Ignited
45. Bore
46. Digit
47. Affirmative

Part time 25 min. APNewsfeatures 3/8

Political re-emergence of Egypt's Wafd Party puts the 1952 Revolution in question

By Assem Hassan

CAIRO, March 14 (R). — A new Egyptian political party which wants to abolish the present presidential system and set up a parliamentary system of government is likely to provide a strong challenge to the country's existing political institutions.

The New Wafd (delegation) Party, headed by Mr. Fouad Seraguddin, has already become the second largest in parliament with 24 members. The ruling Arab Socialist Party, headed by Prime Minister Mahmoud Salem, has 305 members in the 360-seat parliament.

The majority of constituent members of the New Wafd, named after a pre-1952 Revolutionary majority party, were either prominent members or sympathisers of the old party. Although a law passed in 1977 banned the revival of old parties, the founders of this one have confined themselves to adding the prefix "New" and make no secret that their party is a continuation of the old one.

Critics of the New Wafd are already saying it is a "fat cat's club" — a reference to the enormous number of get-rich-quick businessmen who have emerged in Egypt since

President Anwar Sadat launched his "infitah" (open door) policy to the West.

Revolution failure?

But although such businessmen may be giving financial support to the party none is actively supporting it, probably for fear the ruling party will clamp down on them.

The re-emergence of the Wafdists, once branded as the main source of corruption in Egypt's political and social life, is seen by some here as tantamount to admitting the failure of the 1952 Revolution.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Seraguddin was described by Prime Minister Salem as "a feudal pasha".

But despite sharp criticism from the ruling party, Mr. Seraguddin was able to convince 24 members of parliament to join his party.

He also told Reuters that other members of parliament are about to join and expressed confidence that his party would win a majority in the 1981 general elections.

Political analysts believe that, even if elections were held now, the New Wafd might be able to win up to 30 per cent of the vote.

Members of the new party, like its predecessor, span all

political trends and classes.

Nostalgia

Analysts believe this is partly caused by emotional reasons — the nostalgia of the old Wafdists — and disillusion among the younger generation.

The new party includes Communists and conservative Moslems along with liberals, leftwingers and the middle classes. They wish to express themselves differently through the new party or use it as a step towards forming their own parties in the future.

Mr. Seraguddin says this diversity is the source of strength for the party. "Wafd is the party of the whole people as it has been in the past," he says.

Overall, the party's policies do not differ greatly from its opponents.

What differences there are centre mainly on the constitutional changes it wants to introduce. Foremost among these is that Egypt should change from the republican presidential system to the parliamentary system.

It also wants the president elected directly, with various candidates vying for the job.

At present, parliament nominates one candidate and puts

his name to the people. If he fails to obtain an absolute majority, another name is put forward.

Mideast policy

On the Palestinian problem, the party's position is close to the government's. It supports the creation of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank.

It also calls for Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and does not exclude the possibility of another conflict if Israel fails to comply.

In sharp contrast to former President Gamal Abdul Nasser's policy of Arab nationalism, the new party believes that Arab unity can be left to future generations. What is needed, it says, is to strengthen existing relations between Arab states.

When the new party was created, it was classified by the special committee charged with approving new parties as "standing close to the extreme right within the framework of the country's democratic socialist philosophy."

This was resented by many New Wafd members.

As Mr. Seraguddin put it: "I don't understand these classifications."